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REVIEWS

Bailey, L. H. *The Country Life Movement in the United States.* Pp. xi, 220. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

It is seldom that a small book covers such a large problem so effectively as in this case. The country life movement as the author sees it is a desire "to even up society as between country and city," for there is a lack of adjustment between the two which must be remedied, if the present century is to belong to agriculture and the open country as much as to the city.

Some of the more important topics discussed include: (1) the present movement in its national and international phases; (2) inter-relations of city and country; (3) the declining rural population and abandoned farms; (4) the outcome of our industrial civilization; (5) the problem of agricultural education; (6) the relation of women to the country life movement, and (7) the problem of securing community life in the open country. Labor, marketing of crops, county fairs and soil conservation are also discussed at some length.

A multitude of valuable ideas and suggestions concerning country life are found in connection with the different topics. Thus in answering the question, "Can a city man make a living on a farm?" the answer is that he must know how. City men who have made good are the exceptions "unless they began young." "Farming is no longer a poor man's business," and "city people must be on their guard against attractive land schemes," for the cases where it is possible to pay for land and make a living out of it at the same time are few. "Farming is a good business, but it is a business for farmers," and the farmers themselves must be responsible for improving rural conditions.

Although the problem of making country life what it should be cannot be attained by any single means, the author believes that the fundamental need is "to place effectively educated men and women in the open country." Agriculture in the schools is necessary not because it is a concession to farming, but because it is rightly a school subject; without it the public schools do not meet their obligation. Reorganizing the household part of farm life so that woman may be more of a factor in the affairs of her community, and bringing people together so that they may act together on questions affecting the community, are two other great means of developing a better country life.

In conclusion the author suggests that the open country must solve its own problems; that profitable farming is not a sufficient object in life but must be supplemented by social usefulness; that many country professions must be developed; and that good farmers are needed more than millionaires.

It is a broad-vision survey of a big question, with keen analysis of underlying conditions and solid common sense in proposed remedies.

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Ball, J. Dyer. *The Chinese at Home.* Pp. xii, 370. Price, \$2.00. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1912.

This book in few ways excels many of the works written before it on the Chinese. Some of the illustrations are the work of native artists and give a good idea of